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**SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.**

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[REDACTED]

Uranium Ore Mines in the Joachimsthal
(Jachymov) Area

**PLACE
ACQUIRED**

DATE OF INFO.

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The administration building of Inspectorate 1 was located on the premises of the Svornost Mine.

Eduard
Nikolai
Elias
Barbara I
Barbara II
Eva

The Directorate to which Inspectorate I was subordinate was located at Joachimsthal in a former tobacco factory on the road to the Beatevski Mine.

3. Ulovnost i Rine

The area of the mine including the forced labor camp measured 300 x 600 m. The mine had only one hauling shaft with two elevators and wooden stairs for emergency.

In February 1955, the mine had 12 levels and a depth of about 850 m; on some of the levels all mining was impossible because of seeping water. On the third level, the mine was connected to the Elias Mine; on the sixth and twelfth levels, there were connections to the Svornost Mine; the 12th level was also used for the transportation of waste material to the Svornost Mine from which it was hoisted to the surface. The 13th level was also said to be in existence. This level was allegedly drowned. The galleries had a width of 2.5 to 5 m and were about 2.5 m high. Crosscuts extended for the mine galleries at right angles. Crosscuts

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were about 1.5 m wide and about 2 m high. Main galleries have two tracks, while crosscuts have only one track. These tracks are used by mine tramways. From 3 to 5 electric locomotives were available on each level; some of these locomotives were fed from the mains, others were provided with batteries. The mine cars used underground were rectangular and measured about 100 x 80 x 70 cm. The mine cars were loaded by small excavators.

The waste dump was located about 50 m west of the mine area. A narrow-gauge field railroad track extended from the mine to this dump.

A materials depot serving the mines in the Joachimsthal area was located at Horni Zdar (Oberbrandt).

4. From 20 to 30 ore testers equipped with a portable measuring device were employed in each shift. With these measuring devices the radio-activity of the ore was tested in bore holes. If an ore vein was determined, shafts about 3 m square and about 50 m apart were built upwards from the level below the vein. These shafts were called "Kamine" (flues), the external shafts being called "Fahrtenkamine", the shafts between them "blinde Kamine". Every 4 m, shafts parallel to the levels, so-called "Firste" (roofs) were built. The ore mined in these "Firste" was dropped through the vertical shafts into ore mines. The waste material was used to fill up the exploited parallel shafts.
5. The uranium ore at the Hornost I Mine was of deep black color, very heavy and solid. The lumps observed differed in size; the largest having the size of two fists, the smallest the size of a hazelnut. Beside this ore, so-called "active material", which was of a light gray and sometimes of a brick-red color and looked like marl, was also mined.
6. The ore mined was taken to the surface in mine cars and stored at an ore storage point called "Erzbude". About 20 men were employed there in sorting the ore. Shaking sieves were available and a conveyor belt took the active material to an ore storage bunker. Pure ore was stored in wooden boxes 50 x 40 x 40 cm and taken to a collection point at Horni Zdar. Active material was trucked to the ore washing plant near the Elias Mine.
7. The trucks used for the hauling of ore had a loading capacity of 10 tons. These ore shipments left the mine at an irregular rate. Information on the output of the mine was therefore not available.
8. In February 1955, about 700 civilian workers and 1,500 forced laborers worked at the mine in three shifts.
9. The Hornost I Mine is a former silver mine with a total of 12 levels and a depth of about 800 m. Level 8 was the level **richest in pure pitchblende**. The level was about 5 km long and extended in a north-westerly direction. This level was daily advanced by 3.5 to 4.5 m in three shifts. The bulk of the material mined was a gray and red-brownish rock which contained few thin black veins. The hardness of the rock was indicated by figure "10". The material mined ranged from the size of a fist to lumps from 50 to 60 kg.

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On both the 8th and the 10th level, 30 to 35 car loads of material were mined per shift. A mine car was loaded with about 0.85 cbm of ore. The "Fiedler" vein was located on level 8. This vein yielded from 8 to 10 mine car loads of pure pitchblende per shift, the lumps of pitchblende being from 2 to 6 cm in diameter; powdered pitchblende was of glossy black, hard and heavy, similar to lead. Pure pitchblende was not tested with Geiger counters, but hoisted to the surface without delay, where it was packed into sheet metal containers and trucked to Vykmanov. The Svydar vein on level 10 yielded 4 or 5 mine car loads of pure pitchblende per shift. The pitchblende had the same properties as that of mine level 8. Non-pitchblende material mined was loaded into mine cars and tested by means of Geiger counters by so-called "Kollektorinnen" (ore testers).

Radioactive material was marked with an "A" and hoisted to the surface. This material was tested by means of RKS at the ore testing point and classified into grades I, II and III. Pure pitchblende was picked out by hand. Active material was packed into barrels and sent to Vykmanov, while the waste material was taken to the dump by dump cars.

10. Since 1950, 5 excavators have been employed to load the material of the old dumps of the former silver mine on trucks, which took it to Vykmanov.

11. Eduard Mine

No information was available on the layout and equipment of this mine. Compressed air hammers and excavators were used for mining purposes. Most of the ore mined had the size of fist, was brownish-grey, of a dull luster and included thin and black glossy veins. The structure of the ore was very dense and was easy to crush. The ore was very heavy. The waste material consisted of grey and hard rock or of brown loam.

12. At the ore loading point in the galleries, the miner involved put a wooden board with his series number on the loaded mine car, then the car was hoisted to the surface. Immediately after leaving the hoisting shaft, the material was tested by a female ore tester who was equipped with a Geiger counter. If the counter reacted to the whole car load the mine car was taken to the sorting station where the ore was put on a sieve, the holes of which had a diameter of 5 cm. The sifted ore was assembled in wooden boxes, weighed, marked by a number and entered into records. The weight of the boxes was 35 to 40 kg. About 250 boxes were filled daily. These boxes were trucked away twice every day. The place of destination of these shipments was unknown. The ore which was too big to pass through the meshes of the sieve was collected and taken to Dump No 21 at the rate of 3 to 6 car loads per shift. Mine cars to which the Geiger counter reacted only at one spot to spot were taken to a temporary building and there sifted by hand until the active material was found. This active material was packed in boxes, the remainder was taken to a dump where the slightly active material was collected. From 10 to 15 mine car loads with such poorly active material were dropped on the dump each shift. Material was continuously trucked from this dump to an undetermined place. Mine cars loaded with sterile material were dropped on the waste dump at a

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rate of 400 to 600 car loads per mine.

13. From 120 to 130 forced laborers and 20 civilian workers were assigned to each shift. Work was done in three shifts.
14. The ore mined in the individual galleries was put on grates, the individual holes of which measured 25 x 25 cm. By employing this device all ore lumps exceeding a specific size were automatically excluded. The ore lumps were dropped through these grates and slanting shafts to the floor of the main gallery from where it was lifted to the surface. Smolka type material was collected in boxes or bags and taken to the surface by the miners themselves where it was collected at the OTK. The other material was loaded on mine cars and taken to the RAS station. Slightly active material was taken from this station to the dump, or with a higher degree of radio activity, was taken to the storage bunker. Every 2 or 3 months, the material dropped on the dumps for slightly active ore was sorted again. The ore was sent to a RAS station where it was sorted into active material and material of low quality. Details were not available. The Smolka type material was crushed at the OTK station, put on shaking sieves, the meshes of which were 15 x 15 cm, and collected in boxes.
15. The ore collected in the storage bunkers was loaded on trucks and sent for processing to the Elias Mine. Two and 3 truck loads daily left the Eduard and the Rovnost Mine respectively. The Smolka type material collected at the OTK station was put in boxes and shipped to Vykmánov. Each box weighed 50 to 55 kg and each truck was loaded with 220 boxes. Five or 6 trucks daily left the Eduard Mine and 5 trucks the Rovnost Mine.
16. Every week, two trains consisting of 40 cars left the OTK station at Vykmánov. Each of the cars was lead-sealed and the trains were guarded by SND personnel.

17. Leading personnel in February 1955:

Director of the mines in the Joachimsthal
Schindler (fnu), Czech,

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Chief of Inspectorate 1:

Boehm (fnu),

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Manager of Rovnost I Mine:

Gretsch (phonetic spelling) (fnu),

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Annex 3



Legend to Layout Sketch of the Eduard Mine

- 1 - Guardhouse, about 30 x 10 m
- 2 - Storage Depot, about 20 x 10 m
- 3 - Control point, about 2 m square, wooden structure
- 4 - Engine House, about 15 x 10 m, brick building
- 5 - Compressor Station, about 20 x 10 m, brick building (3 compressors?)
- 6 - Workshops, wooden structure
- 7 - Administrative Building, about 40 x 15 m, brick structure, 2 or 3 stories
- 8 - Lamp Station, about 20 x 10 m, single-story brick building
- 9 - Elevator Tower, about 15 x 15 m and 30 m high, brick structure
- 10 - Ore Sorting Point, about 10 x 6 m, a single-story brick building
- 11 - Ore Storage Point, about 10 x 6 m, single-story brick structure
- 12 - Forge, 10 x 5 m, single-story brick structure
- 13 - Locksmith Shop, about 10 x 5 m, single-story brick building
- 14 - Carpenter Shop, about 20 x 10 m, wooden structure
- 15 - Excavation, about 40 x 15 m and 4 m deep, for ore sorting station
- 16 - Workshop, wooden structure for fitters responsible for hoisting installations
- 17 - Electrical Workshop, wooden structure
- 18 - Wooden Shed, about 5 x 2 m
- 19 - Wooden Shed, about 5 x 2 m, empty
- 20 - Dump for Waste Material
- 21 - Dump for Slightly Active Material

Total area of mine: 400 x 400 m

The mine was surrounded by a 3 m barbed wire fence, 6 watch towers were available, lamps had been installed every 5 m.

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Annex 1

Lageplan des Schichtes ROVNOST

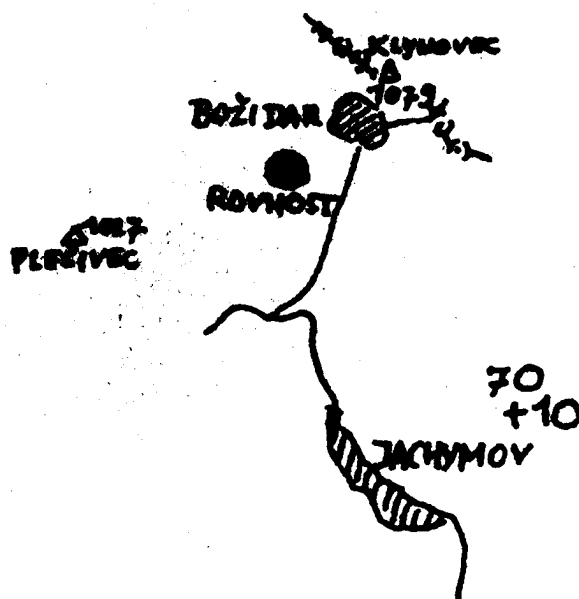
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Uran-Erzbergbau JACHYMOV ĆSR

Deckpause zur Karte 1:100 000, Blatt S-7

März 1953 70
+20

60
+20



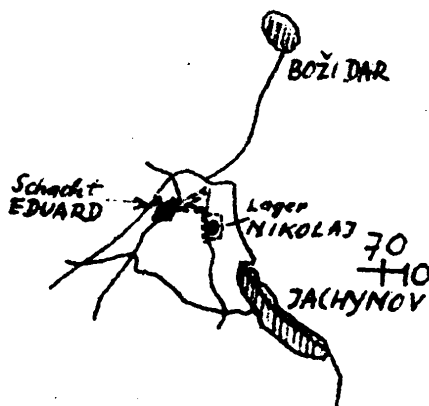
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Annex 2
Deckpause zur Karte 1: Kocov, Blatt S-7
Urmarsbergbau JACHYNOV Schacht EDUARD CSR
Januar 1953

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+10

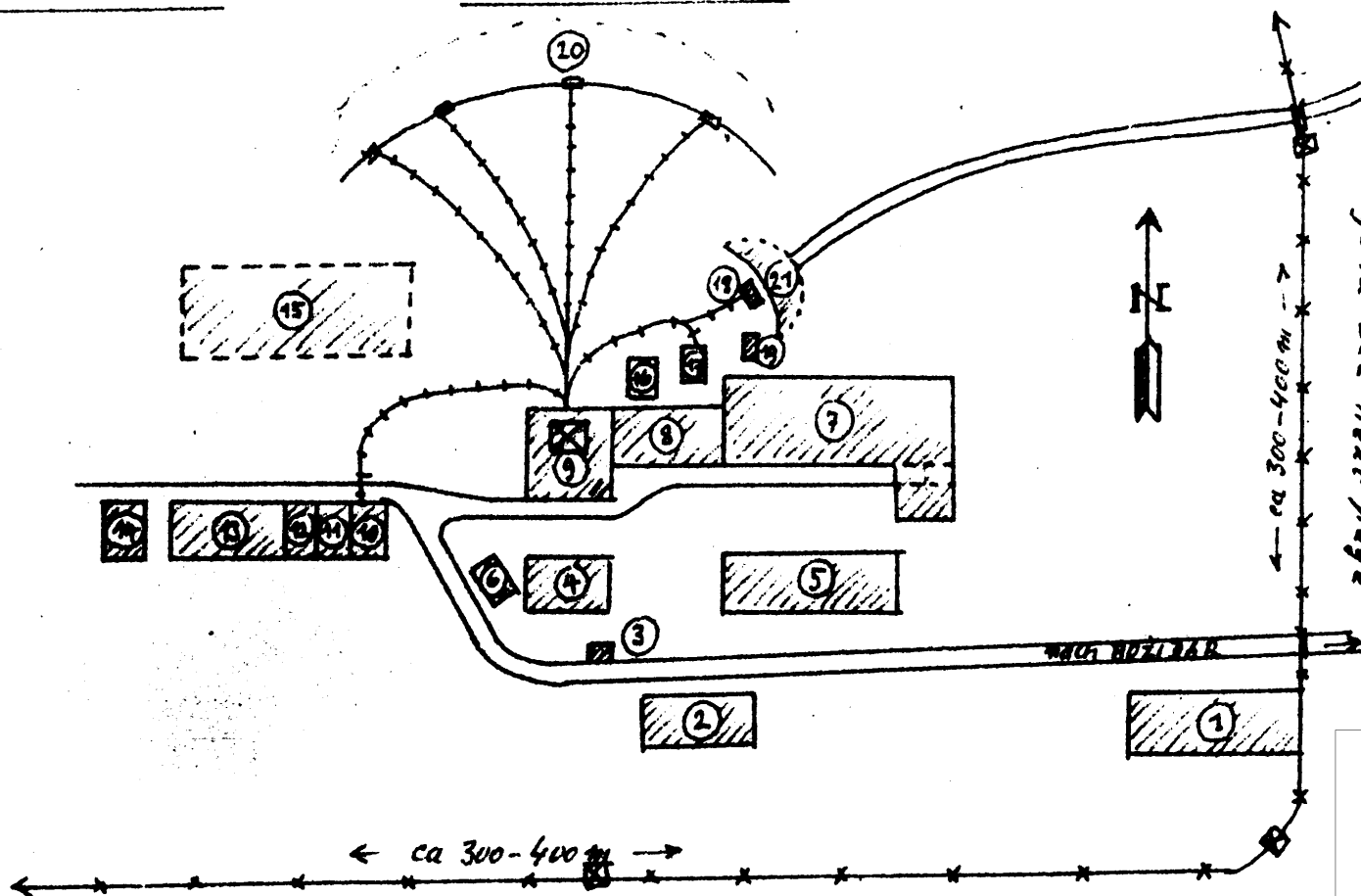


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Lageplan des Schachtes „EDUARD“ 2 km NW JACHYNIOV, CSR.

ohne Maßstab

Januar 1953



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Legend see next page

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